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Oils of any value for lubricating pur-
pose. The oil is reduced under com-
plete uniformity of temperature with
out atmospheric pressure and a perfect
result is secured without charring the
inherent hydro-carbon greases of the
oil. This cannot be done by any other
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are actually cheaper in use, at the
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every time you order. You can save
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600 W Cylinder Oil.

This Oil, we claim stands alone. It
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used by the Edison Company and
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is a perfect dynamo oil.

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The only oil that meets all the re-
quirements of Marine Engine lubri-
cation. Better than lard oil and
cheaper.

Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

For common shafting, exposed ma-
chinery, car journals, etc. Has no
equal for cart axles.

IN THE BEGINNING

Of the new year, when the winter sea-
son of close confinement is only half
gone, many find that their health be-
gins to break down, that the least ex-
posure threatens sickness. It is then,
as well as at all other times, and with
people even in good health, that the
following facts should be remembered,
namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla
leads everything in the way of medi-
cines; that it accomplishes the great-
est cures in the world, and requires the
largest building in the world devoted
exclusively to the preparation of the
proprietary medicine. Does not this
conclusively prove, if you are sick, that
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for
you to take?

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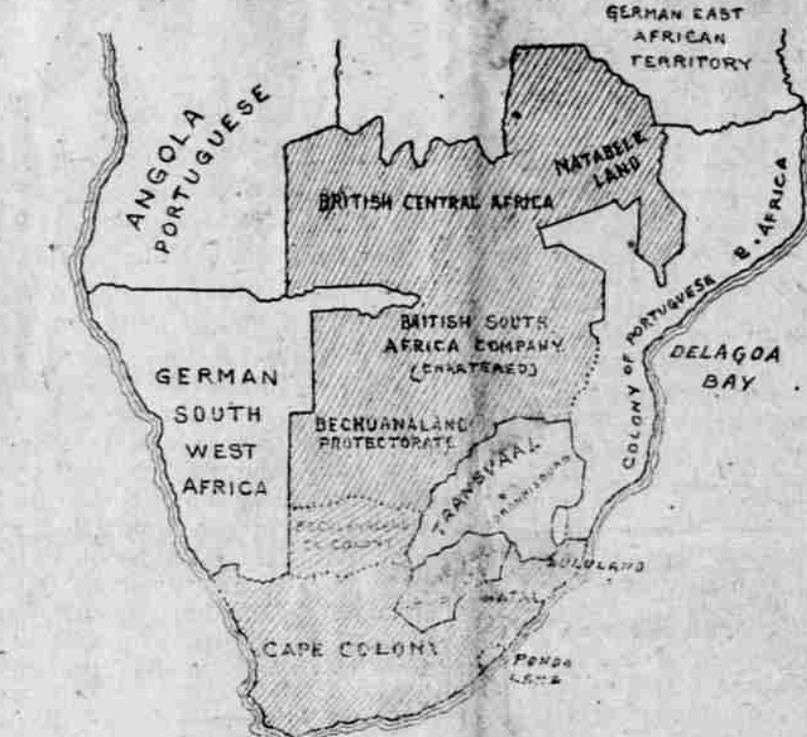
A PUZZLING QUESTION.

Affairs in the Transvaal Still
Unsettled.

BUT LITTLE PROSPECT OF A WAR.

The Suspicions against Rhodes—Dr.
Jamieson under Arrest—The Council
Adjourns until May—Troupes March-
ing Through Johannesburg Streets.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The destina-
tion of the extra fleet, mobilized from
the Naval Reserves which went into
commission yesterday, is as yet un-



FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The map given above shows the possession of the various powers in
South Africa. The shaded portion gives the country gained by the British
in the last fifteen years. Beginning with a mere foothold in Cape Colony, the
English have swiftly gained possession of outlying territory until now they
practically control South Africa below the Congo Free State. This rapid ab-
sorption of savage territory, much of it very rich in mineral and agricultural
resources, is now brought forcibly to the attention of the world by the designs
of the British Chartered Company on the Transvaal. In fifteen years
England has gained possession of the Orange Free State, Natal, Zululand,
Griqualand, Bechuanaland, Mashonaland and Matabeleland. Thus the
English have cut a wide swath from the Congo Free State clean down to the
Cape of Good Hope, and the bits of territory which are owned by the Portu-
guese and Germans on either side may also be acquired without much trouble
or expense. Thus the Transvaal is practically the only serious obstacle to
their undisturbed domination of South Africa.

known and will possibly remain so
until Saturday, when it will be assem-
bled off Beach Haven, on the south-
west coast of Ireland, with sealed or-
ders relative to the nature of the
movements of the vessels. The suc-
cessful assembling of the fleet in five
days is causing a great deal of grim
satisfaction to Englishmen and is
pointed to with much pride by the
newspapers as an indication of what
Great Britain could do in case of
necessity. The whole marks con-
siderable advance in the means at the
command of the Admiralty depart-
ment since 1885, when the supposed
imminence of a Russian war caused
the hasty mobilization of the navy.
On that occasion two months were
consumed in accomplishing the work
now done in five days.

The political situation in Europe
today is a puzzling one. It has been
generally supposed that the policy of
the British government is at present
towards an entente between Great
Britain, Russia and France. In sup-
port of this view it was pointed out
that Great Britain is conscious of be-



SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

ing no longer able, if indeed she ever
was, to count upon the support of the
Drubond, Germany, Austria and
Italy, and that she thus finds herself
practically alone in the family of
nations, and the necessity forced upon
her of seeking an alliance more or
less firm with the first-mentioned
powers. There are, however, many
obstacles in the way of such an al-
liance, notably the clashing of French
and English interests on the Mekong
and in Egypt, and the jealousy of
Russia and England in the East.
Moreover, it is not thought likely

that Russia and France would be at
all anxious for the assistance of En-
gland as an ally to these two countries
when acting jointly. The assistance
of the British fleet would be superflu-
ous, their combined sea power being
already immensely superior to that of
the Dreubond, while on land Great
Britain would not be able to appreci-
ably strengthen their forces. How-
ever, the workings of diplomacy are
arduous and mysterious, and stranger
things have happened than would be
an alliance, temporary of course, be-
tween England, Russia and France.

KRUGER IS DETERMINED.

Volksraad Hears His Message—Jamieson
Still in Jail.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.—A
thousand armed and mounted bur-
ghers traversed the streets of this city
today, causing great excitement, and
1200 others are outside the city and
will ride through town tomorrow in
order to exhibit their fighting strength
to the miners and to gratify the men.
The Volksraad met in Pretoria to-
day and authorized the government
to increase the State artillery force by

Cecil Rhodes' Career.
Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape
Colony, the moving spirit in all
South African development and the
richest man in that continent, is re-
garded in England as the prime factor
in the movement against the Boers of
the Transvaal which has resulted so
disastrously to the British forces.
Jamieson is a strong friend and ad-
mirer of Rhodes, and from the tenor
of cable dispatches, it looks as though
the Premier had coached Jamieson
and had furnished him with men and
ammunition. Certainly, if he did not
furnish material, he gave moral aid,
as it would have been foolhardy for
the English miners and adventurers
in the Transvaal to engage in a con-
flict with the Boers without some
promise of support from Rhodes.
Many Englishmen are inclined to
doubt Rhodes' loyalty. Rhodes has
made his immense fortune of \$30,000,
000 within fifteen years by shrewd
locations of diamond-bearing prop-
erty and by organizing all the dia-
mond mines of South Africa into a
great syndicate. Recently he has
taken up gold mining on a colossal
scale, and from the mines of the Wit-
watersrand and other districts he is
said to draw a revenue of \$2,000,000 a
year.

Dr. Jamieson and Krueger.

Dr. Jamieson, the leader of the
party of the British South Africa
Company is the administrator for the
British South Africa Company's ter-
ritory in Mashonaland and Matabele-
land. In the early seventies he went
to the diamond fields and soon acquir-
ed a high reputation and a remunera-
tive practice. Later he was per-
suaded by Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of
Cape Colony, to enter the service of
the British South Africa Company.
When the British Chartered Company
engaged in its little war against the



400 men. They also adopted a govern-
ment resolution thanking the Or-
ange Free State for its sisterly assis-
tance, and also Sir Hercules Robinson,
the Governor of Cape Colony, and Sir
Jacobus de Wet, the British Agent at
Pretoria, for their powerful support
which they had given to the Trans-
vaal government and for their efforts
to prevent bloodshed.

A message was read to the Volks-
raad from President Kruger to the
effect that he intends to discuss with
the Raad, in later and calmer mo-
ments, the causes which led to the
dastardly plot against the State and
government. He was firmly resolved,
the message said, to maintain the
sacred rights and interests of the
Republic and to establish the same on
a firmer and surer foundation. The
brief sitting of the Volksraad then
adjourned till May, as, owing to the
excited feeling among the burghers,
calm and dispassionate legislation in
connection with the recent events was
considered impossible.

Dr. Jamieson and the officers of his
raiding expedition and political pris-
oners, numbering sixty, are still in
the jail here and are well cared for
pending the final decision between

Sir Hercules Robinson and the Trans-
vaal government as to their fate.

SOMETHING OF THE ACTORS.

Short Sketch of Principal Figures in
Transvaal Affairs.

The position of Sir Hercules Robin-
son as Governor of Cape Colony and
Imperial High Commissioner for En-
gland in South Africa is in the present
critical state of affairs a most delicate
one. With the resignation of Cecil
Rhodes a Premier of the Cape, who
was until the defeat of Dr. Jamieson's
attempted invasion of the Transvaal,
the virtual ruler of South African af-
fairs, Governor Robinson has become
the most prominent figure in that
much disturbed country.
Sir Hercules' experience as a diplo-
mat has been extensive. In 1881 he
went out to South Africa, which was
then embroiled in war, and for eight
years labored wisely and effectively.
He presided over the Royal Commis-
sion which drew up the first Transvaal
Convention, and the subsequent con-
vention of 1884 owed much to his ini-
tiative. His present appointment was
bestowed upon him last year on the
expiration of Sir Henry Loch's term.

Cecil Rhodes' Career.

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A CABLE IS PROBABLE.

Two Bills Before Congressional
Committees.

ANNEXATION IN NEAR FUTURE.

Rushing Work Into Committees—The
Monroe Doctrine—Congress to De-
fine It—Pacific Cable Co. Would
Like to Outdo Col. Spaulding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Fore-
ign questions received considerable
attention during the day. Hale spoke
for an hour in favor of a Pacific cable
connecting the United States and
Hawaii. The Senator expressed the
opinion that the annexation of the
Hawaiian Islands to the United States
was certain to be accomplished at an
early day. The Cuban question was
briefly discussed in connection with
Call's resolution calling on the State
Department for information as to the
status of the uprising. The Monroe
doctrine also received attention in a
resolution by Sewall of New Jersey,
declaring the limitations of the doc-
trine and stating that President
Cleveland's attitude was an extension
of the doctrine beyond its original
scope. A resolution was adopted re-
questing the State Department for
further information on Turkish and
Armenian affairs.

Hale addressed the Senate on his
bill authorizing the Postmaster-Gen-
eral to contract with the Pacific Cable
Company for the transmission of gov-
ernment messages between the United
States and Hawaii. Hale stated that
in round numbers the bill commits
the United States to a subvention of
about \$250,000. It was plain business
enterprise, bringing Hawaii close to
our doors. Other nations had sought
to establish an influence with the Ha-
waiian Government, which, if suc-
cessful, would involve nothing but
disgrace to us.

The Senator detailed the efforts of
Great Britain to secure Necker Island
as a landing place for a cable, and the
frustration of its efforts by the Ha-
waiian Government, sending a fast
merchant steamer to the island and
raising the Hawaiian flag. As to the
influence of the cable on the question
of annexation, the Senator said he did
not care whether it would or would not
expedite that result. Annexation was
an event sure to come in the near fu-
ture, and he did not want to precipitate
it. Of one thing he felt sure, that with
this cable built all the world would
take notice that the interests of the
two Governments and the two peoples
would become so connected that at-
tempts at interference from outside
would forever cease. If we abandoned
or were laggard in this project our
British rivals would take the ground
that we had left and by hook or by
crook get a footing on the Ha-
waiian Islands for a great military
and commercial British oceanic cable.

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska favored a
cable to Hawaii, but opposed the
present bill on the ground that he
feared that the arrangement proposed
would lead to disagreeable complica-
tions. He said in reply to a question
from Chandler that he did not think
if the Government owned the lines it
would be wise to lease them. He saw
no reason why the Government
should not control all the telegraph
lines in the country or those extend-
ing from this to other countries. He
was also opposed to subsidies and said
that the present scheme, if executed,
would open the doors to an expendi-
ture of probably \$500,000,000. He
referred to the construction of the Pa-
cific railroads on a subsidy, saying
that he thought the Government
ought to have built the roads itself.
He confessed that this was paternal-
ism.

Allen said that the Pacific roads had
been looted and plundered, and the
people were now met by a debt of
\$60,000,000, which this Congress must
provide for. It would be the same
with a Pacific cable company. An-
other corporation would be created to
send its several tools to Congress to
influence legislation. Allen said he
favored the Nicaragua canal and a
Pacific cable if they were built and
operated by the Government.

At the close of Allen's speech the
cable bill was referred to the Commit-
tee on Foreign Relations.

THEY WANT TO BE FIRST.

Rivalry to First Introduce the Cable
Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Edward
L. Baylies of New York, one of the
projectors of the Pacific Cable Com-
pany, which recently was given a
hearing by the Senate Committee on
Foreign Relations, today appeared be-
fore the House Committee on Inter-
state and Foreign Commerce to ex-
plain the plans of his company, which
he did at length.

The Pacific Cable Company was op-
posed by Z. S. Spaulding of the Ha-
waiian Islands, who is interested in a
rival company, and which, as pro-
jected, is to connect the United States
and the Hawaiian Islands. There is
a well developed rivalry between the
two House committees, the Foreign

(Continued on page 8.)

KATE FIELD'S LETTERS.

President Dole Talks About Land Bill.

HOW THE NATIVES ARE ASSISTED.

Co-operative vs. Contract Labor—Society Under the Monarchy—A Bit of Constitution History. Annexation to the United States.

(Conclusion.)

Praises the Land Law.

Our present Government land law, I think, answers your question fully. It provides in a liberal way for the people who are without capital. It is particularly prepared to meet the condition of the natives by enabling them to acquire holdings and hold them, one of the systems being inalienable holdings, which cannot be conveyed, mortgaged or devised. The only way natives can lose them is by voluntary abandonment.

"Even when they desire to sell are they prevented?"

"One of the clauses is that they cannot sell, mortgage or devise. The land goes to certain heirs by descent which are fixed by the law. As long as the family line exists the property remains in their possession."

"And when that fails?"

"It reverts to the Government."

"Then you have undertaken to save the native from himself?"

"Yes. Many natives are not thrifty. When they want money they are easily influenced by men who loan it to them in order to get their land. This law is to protect them from losing their holdings though they be thrifless and careless."

"Was this one of the first movements of the republic?"

"Yes. It was constantly the policy of the provisional government, but their views did not crystallize until the first session of the Legislature of the republic; that and the cable were made the main objects of the special session, which adjourned before you arrived."

Annexation the Sole Policy.

"I hear it said that if the United States do not annex the islands they will be offered to England. Is it a possibility?"

"Our sole policy is annexation to the United States."

"Have you anything to say on the subject of contract labor?"

"Contract labor has existed here since sugar plantations were started, but of late years it has been decreasing. All plantations employ a large proportion of day laborers who are not under contract. The necessity and importance of the contract system has been diminishing for a number of years."

"What has taken its place?"

"Day labor and profit sharing."

"Would you kindly explain the latter?"

"Well, the Ewa plantation on this island has elaborated a system of profit sharing that at present is very satisfactory and encouraging. The plantation plows, barrows add plants a field of cane, gives it one irrigation and then hands it over to a company of men."

"Not Hawaiians?"

"I don't know of any Hawaiians taking it up. A company of men take the cane field under an agreement to cultivate it and when the plantation wants to grind the cane they cut and deliver it on the cane cars, which run through the plantation. They receive a stated amount of money every month as an advance. They are paid, I think, so much a ton for the sugar cane, and when the crop is taken off they are paid the surplus of what they have not drawn. Their income in some cases, as compared with working by the day, has been a large advance. In some cases they have made \$27 a month instead of \$15 or \$18. Another sugar plantation at Hilo, Hawaii, allows persons, sometimes individuals, to take a piece of their own land or plantation land and cultivate it. The plantation buys the cane in some way, and these men make a great increase on what they would make in working by the day, as I understand it. The contract labor is valued now mostly in the case of new immigrants who have their passage paid for them. For people who are here the planters prefer to have them work by the day. I think there are more day laborers than contract laborers on the plantations, but I cannot give you the figures."

Woman Question Discussed.

"To return to the burning question of annexation, President Dole, I am told that many of the native and half white women oppose annexation on the ground that they will not be treated on an equality with the whites."

"I think many of them feel that way. The situation is something like this: Part of the community of white people recognize the natives fully and another do not. There is no change from what it was before, except they have lost the standing which the Hawaiian court gave them."

"As I understand it, when the monarch gave entertainments there were comparatively few natives invited."

"At formal events it was mainly white people and a few natives in society who were invited."

"Then their standing has not changed? On state occasions are natives still invited?"

"No distinction whatever is made between natives in society and white persons."

"In the event of annexation, could there not be some provision whereby this equality could be maintained? If carpet baggers did not come, could not the present status remain?"

"Yes, I think the present white residents, those who were born or have grown up here and those who have lived here for many years, have the kindest feelings toward Hawaiians, and a great many of them recognize them as their social equals. A new man who comes here is not likely to do so until he has been here a long time. Some men, if they are thrown into social relations with the Hawaiians at once, do so, but it is not the rule."

"People want to know what are the resources of Hawaii. All they hear about is sugar, and they don't hear about anything else."

"Sugar has been the main industry because it is a business which is well understood, and it has been profitable. Besides that there has been ranching almost ever since any white people began to live here; that has been a profitable business also. Wool growing has been a steady business for fifty or sixty years, but limited in extent. Rice is an important product, ranking next to sugar."

"There are a good many small vegetable gardens. The market is so small that these gardens are mainly in the hands of Chinese. Fruit in Hawaii is raised by natives. Coffee has not been seriously cultivated until the last three years, but coffee has grown wild in Kona, and the natives have picked it. They may have planted it in some cases to increase their yield. In 1850 there were large coffee plantations on the islands, but they were low down near the sea, and the light was so severe that sugar cane was substituted. Now almost all the coffee is raised on high ground. It is more healthy at an elevation of from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea. About 1500 feet is the best elevation."

"If coffee proves to be a success will all the islands be adapted to it?"

"All have a coffee belt, and it will not interfere with the sugar that grows at a lower elevation. A great deal of the best coffee land on all of the islands is unused; the lower forest islands. Probably the islands will export more in coffee than in sugar; there is nothing to hinder, as far as land goes. There is a good deal of coffee land on this island, on Maui and on Hawaii—in fact, on all of the islands."

"Would not coffee production bring in another class of people?"

"Yes. It would bring in small farmers and white people, men who work for themselves. They would take care of their own farms. They would have to hire some labor, especially at picking time."

"Ideas on Coffee Growing."

"How large need a coffee plantation be? At Riverside, Cal., ten acres are enough for an orange grove."

"Ten acres upward would be enough to start coffee."

"With an average crop what would the profit be?"

"Systematic cultivation is so recent that hardly any of the new farms are in full bearing, but as the promise of the young trees is great I do not see why they should not produce from a ton to a ton and a half, some people say two tons an acre. That represents a great deal of money, because coffee is a very valuable crop. It would be \$340 if an acre produced but one ton. Coffee sells at the coffee centers at 26 cents a pound, so there is a large margin for increase of profit. Probably the coffee growers will not sell to middlemen, but send their crops direct to the main market. Twenty-five cents a pound would be \$500 an acre, or \$5000 for ten acres. With a large yield, of course, the possibilities are greater."

"There are eight islands, are there not?"

"Eight large islands. The land at the same elevation is pretty much alike. Some of the small islands have no forests because they are too low."

"What do you do with them?"

"They are used for ranching. The small islands have no streams, no running water, and so far ranchers have not experimented with artesian wells. There is a lot of fine arable soil that has never been cultivated."

"How large a population could all these islands sustain?"

"A million."

"And you have at present less than 100,000?"

"Yes."

"Touching the Organic Law."

"Mr. President, in some respects your constitution seems to me much better than ours. You have property, educational and moral qualifications. Your voters must be in some decent business."

"If he is not a property owner, he must be industrious. In talking to Ann Arbor students the other day Senator Hill mentioned some changes which he thought should be made in your constitution; the President should not succeed himself and should be elected for a six years' term, and the President should have the right of veto of individual items of appropriation bills. He seems to have been reading our constitution."

"Will you tell me the history of your constitution?"

"When we found that annexation was doomed to indefinite delay the question arose what we should do, and of course we decided to immediately organize a permanent form of government. An election for a constitutional convention was called, and Mr. Thurston in Washington and I in Honolulu, unknown to each other, began to work on a constitution. I devoted almost my whole time to it, stayed at home, had the books I wanted and worked deliberately. When Mr. Thurston returned he and I pooled our issues. We read our drafts over together, make changes and fused the two, taking such parts from both as we thought best. Then we had this draft printed and we called together the cabinet and a number of gentlemen who represented almost every kind of work in the islands, about sixteen men in all, including ourselves. We went over this draft section by section, paragraph by paragraph, word for word, and voted on every point. I think that body spent several weeks on it, meeting every day, and got through just in time for the convention. The convention went over it in the same way, section by section; so it had, you see, about four complete drafts."

"Did the convention make any radical changes?"

"They made changes in detail, but I don't think they changed the spirit of the constitution in any particular."

"As there is no more time in Hawaii than in the United States, and as I had monopolized President Dole for an hour and a half, at this point conscience forced me to suspend an interview that inclination would have prolonged indefinitely."

KATE FIELD.

THE SCOTTISH THISTLE.

A Burns "Nicht"—Distinguished Visitors Present.

The members of the Scottish Thistle Club entertained the three visiting members of the Queensland ministry and many other friends at their hall last night, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. A. C. Steele, the newly elected chief occupied the chair, and in addition to acquitting himself in that position rendered a famous old Scotch song in an acceptable manner. Secretary Black read an address in which he gave a sketch of the early life of the poet.

Throughout the address there were frequent quotations from Burns' works adapted to the occasion. Mr. William Eadie and George Dail played a duet on the violin and flute, respectively, and in other ways contributed to the pleasures of the evening.

When nearly at the close of the Scotch portion of the program, ex-Chief Logan, in an impromptu speech, called for a toast to the guests who had "dropped up" from Queensland. Premier Nelson, who was born in Burns' town and whose grandfather was a companion of the poet when he received the inspiration which resulted in his world famous poem,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us."

Mr. Philp, another member from Queensland, made a very happy address, in which he spoke of the cordial manner in which they had been treated on the islands. He closed with a promise that Queensland should profit by their visit to the islands to the extent that the knowledge they had gained relative to the production of sugar here would be communicated to the planters there, and he believed it would result in larger crops.

During the part of the program where the guests were not restricted as to the nationality of their songs and recitations, Chester A. Doyle sang "Shadows on the wall," and for an encore, "The Band Played On." Other persons were called upon during the evening and helped make the event pass off pleasantly.

KAU NOTES.

Trip of the President and Party. Volcano Still Active.

President Dole and party were entertained at Waiohina by George Hewitt on the 11th, and on the following night a mass-meeting of citizens was called by the Hawaiians, and words of welcome were spoken by several persons on the committee. On Monday the party visited Punaluu and spent most of the day shooting. At the close of the school hour the President met the scholars and made a speech.

During the evening they visited Pahala and were entertained by C. M. Walton. Everyone in the vicinity called and presented their respects to the President.

Tuesday was spent with Julien Monsarrat and family at Kapapala. Tuesday night Samuel Parker entertained the distinguished guests at his Hanalei ranch. It was believed they would board a sloop at Kawaihae yesterday and proceed to Kailua. It will take several days to reach this point, as it is the intention of the party to stop at all the points on the line. They will probably return here by the next W. G. Hall.

The lake at the crater is still growing and is rapidly reaching the surface.

Claus Spreckels at Santa Cruz. SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Jan. 10.—The tug Fearless, Captain Haskell in command, was in port a short time this morning, with Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels on board. The boat remained in port only a short time and then went to Aptos.

Captain Scott and special Cordes made an opium catch yesterday afternoon. Ah Pung, a Chinaman living near No. 5 engine house was suspected of having opium in possession. An informer was put on his tract. The unsuspecting Chinaman promised to sell this person some opium if he would be at a spot at a certain time. Captain Scott and special Cordes met the man on his way to the appointed spot and found three tins of opium on his person.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co. agents for H.I.



LOUISE MICHEL COMING TO AMERICA. Louise Michel, the "Red Virgin" of France, the most famous anarchist in the world, is to pay a visit to America. She is about 80 years old and became famous as an anarchist during the bloody scenes of the Commune. She is still anxious to bring about the complete overthrow of government.

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Let at least one of your gifts this year be a picture, no matter how little they cost, they will cover more ground than anything else you can buy.

Remember we are selling pictures and frames at San Francisco prices. You will be astonished at the low prices prevailing at

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WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.



will-ability; second, do-ability; and third, with stick-ability. Consider his words, my sisters.

SYBIL.

Death of an Old Servant.

The rage for reading books written by women must be profitable to the book concerns, at least, when a London publisher can offer an already popular writer £200 additional if he will let his next book be issued under a feminine *non de plume*.

How do you like to see hypocrit, cigaret, doctrin, promiss, fether, repulsiv, fantom and telegraf? asks the Literary World of Boston. And how would you like to write such words without the unnecessary letters? A number of editors and college officers and others have agreed to adopt this new orthography and thus form a great spelling trust, as it were. It will not call for a new alphabet, it will not make any new phraseology requisite, but it is merely a move toward fonetic spelling, and therefore a step toward simpler spelling. The suggestion is more for mercantile uses than for literature. Are you going to join this trust?

We are always wondering how much the novelist is revealed in his characters, and in the case of Thomas Hardy we have an interesting item. The New York Tribune is authority for the statement by a friend of Hardy's that in Jude Fawley we see a kind of portrait of the novelist himself. In some of the characteristics the resemblance lies, and especially in some of his dislikes, but not, of course, in the story of his career.

Beautiful Trilby! Did you decide for yourself whether her influence was for the bad or not? And did you sniff at the hypnotism, and declare that in real life she never could have been a prima donna on the stage, and be not even able to sing Ben Bolt in private life? Well, here comes a Paris correspondent with a French physician's opinion of the tale. He is M. Brissand, one of the most famous physicians of the Salpêtrière, a hospital where all kinds of curious cases are treated, and where they deal with questions of hypnotism, suggestion, etc. M. Brissand thinks a Trilby could be trained to sing hypnotically, but he does not see how she could lose a voice, Svengali ceasing to will, even one made in that manner. He questions if a voice could exist without "ear," but granting that it could, the question is perfectly probable.

Perhaps some women may not be interested in hypnotism. Then they may omit this paragraph which will be of interest to many who have valuables to lose, at least. A Baltimore physician claims to have hypnotized his own servant, presumably an honest man, and to have made him go to the office of a neighboring physician, and steal all he could lay hands on. He further asserts that he hypnotized a bank cashier of Baltimore to steal \$5000 from a bank. We have read of a case that was tried in court, where a man who had hypnotized another man and made him commit a murder was held responsible, while the actual doer was allowed to go free, or at any rate his punishment was very slight. From such startling proof of hypnotic power, we must expect that cases in hypnotism will be a recognized department in law study before long.

To turn to something a little less gruesome, do you realize the great temptation that women have to waste their energies? They are interested in everything, but experts in almost no one subject, too often. Many a refined, educated woman has in her mind a model of the true home-life she would choose for her family, but she lacks energy, or better, concentration of energy, to realize her ideal. She and all her sisters may well ponder over the words of the Tennessee preacher who divided his discourse into three parts, dealing, first, with

AN EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE

Wirth's Tent Crowded Twice on Saturday.

The management of this popular combination kept faith with the public and the spirit of their promises, that exceptionally good programs would be presented at afternoon and evening performances and that children would be admitted to the afternoon performance, to all parts of the tent, for 10 cents. Long before the time announced of opening the doors a dense crowd gathered around, each individual intent upon getting an early pick at the choice seats, as the management had decided that first come first served would be the rule, and by the time for opening the crowd reached far on both sides of the entrance. Even from the outside it was a treat to see the happy faces of the little ones, but that was nothing compared to witnessing the expressions of delight and enjoyment that beamed on every child's countenance during the whole performance.

In the evening the mammoth tent was simply a living mass of humanity, and the programs presented at each performance were simply all that could be desired, and the vast audiences departed wondering when they would cease witnessing new features by this talented company.

Arrangements having been completed with the Inter-Island S. S. Company so that they can convey the circus to Kauai and return in time to catch the steamer for the Orient, the circus will, after all, visit the Garden Island, leaving Honolulu on Thursday next and opening at Lihue Friday, consequently the last performances to be given here will be tonight and Wednesday night, on which occasions specially selected programs will be given. Tonight's entertainment will terminate, by request, with the sensational equestrian spectacle "Dick Turpin's Ride to York," which was so admired when produced during the company's last visit, and which introduces the whole of the aggregation and the excellently trained animal Nellie in the role of Black Bess.

Trouble at Raiatea.

The barkentine City of Papeete arrived in port Thursday from Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands, says the S. F. Examiner of Jan. 12th. She was twenty-five days on the trip. While the vessel was at Tahiti a French commissioner arrived there and left for Raiatea on a man-of-war. The natives of Raiatea have refused to acknowledge the Government of France.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1896.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY in his message to the legislature of Kentucky deprecates the increase of lynching and the cigarette habit within his state. This is the first time these sins against humanity have been put in the same class but we must admit that they are in a measure birds of a feather. If Kentucky's new Republican Governor can get his legislatures to stamp out these evils his name ought to go down in history as one of the greatest reformers of the age.

THE Associated Press dispatches recently received from the Coast contain a squib to the effect that the people of Hawaii are contemplating secession from the central Government and that Minister Cooper's visit to the island was to investigate the strength of the secession sentiment. The only striking feature about this story is the proof positive that some one connected with the Associated Press was mighty hard up for a story. It reminds us of the riddle to which the answer is: "It's a big lie." If our local correspondents can find nothing more truthful than this to write about we would suggest that they take to sawing wood for a living.

IF THE Warrimoo does not bring to this country one or more of the political exiles who sent Mr. Klemme as a "feeler," it is highly probable that the next steamer from the Coast will. These men appreciate the fact that they are making a chance trip and accordingly guarantee a return passage to the steamship companies. Under the circumstances we can see no reason why these people should be allowed to thrust themselves upon the community when all signs point to the fact that we have no use for them. It would undoubtedly have a good effect if it were impressed upon the exiles that when they are wanted they will be advised of the fact.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON once said, "God has never endowed any statesman or philosopher, nor any body of them, with wisdom enough to frame a system of government that everybody could go off and leave. To pay taxes and to submit to the laws are far short of the whole duty of the citizen." The latter part of this advice is carried out to the letter by many of our citizens, but a good majority seem to feel that they are performing their whole duty when they are finding fault with everything that is being done by the party in power. If it were possible for these people to drum into their heads that success is attained by honest co-operation and not by calling names and attempting to clog the wheels of progress, our internal affairs would equal the climate for political beauty and serenity.

CRANSTOWN and Mueller have found little comfort in their appeal to the Canadian courts for damages on account of their forcible deportation from this country. While the non-suit does not necessarily indicate that the case is finished so far as the steamship company is concerned, it means a long fight for two or three years, should the plaintiffs decide to pay the costs and appeal from the decision of the court at Vancouver. The Hawaiian Government, which is indirectly interested in the outcome, holds by all means the most advantageous position, and as the costs increase it is highly probable that the injured feelings of the exiles will pass into oblivion.

THE request from Secretary Olney that Great Britain watch over the interests of Americans in Transvaal has been regarded, in England, as a peace offering from

the United States and will have a beneficial effect in the settlement of the Venezuelan affair. The patriots who had begun to figure on the bombardment of New York, Boston and other Atlantic ports of the United States are now devoting their energies in advocating various schemes whereby possible differences growing out of Mr. Cleveland's assertion of the Monroe doctrine, may be overcome by arbitration. Allowing that Great Britain is in a position to contend successfully with the whole world if worst comes to worst, it is refreshing at least to note the readiness with which this so-called olive branch is recognized and the "reciprocity of friendship" asserted. Meanwhile the American commission is going quietly forward with the work of investigation and the disposition of Congress to prevent any land grabbing scheme continues as firm as ever.

As a preface to his Sunday night lecture on the liquor problem in Hawaii, Rev. Mr. Peck made reference to statements made in this paper concerning the Christian work that is being quietly carried on in this city. It is at once evident that about the only ground on which there is a difference is in the method of procedure. We approve of taking the bull by the horns, but we do not believe that the greatest good is to be accomplished by roaring louder than the bull. Mr. Peck is not of this opinion. There's the difference. Our friend does not seem to realize that he is making statements from the pulpit, which, if they come from the mouth of one of the opposition would be regarded as indicating rank disloyalty. No one questions Mr. Peck's loyalty, but it is decidedly doubtful if with the existing conditions such sweeping statements will result in the greatest good to the nation or the various Christian organizations. We desire to see the good work go on. We want to see gambling stopped, the evils resulting from the liquor traffic diminished and the continued prohibition of the opium traffic, but we are also impressed with the fact that this is no time for ranting. Rome was not built in a day. Let us keep constantly and quietly pegging at the moral structure. Let our patriotism be tempered with sobriety.

CHURCH FEDERATION.

Although the time when the various church denominations will combine on a common basis of belief is yet a possibility of the dim future, the Protestant denominations of the New England States are forming a federation for co-operation in parish work which will, doubtless, result in strengthening the power of the church and bringing about a closer union among the several denominations. The particular object of the federation is to look after the outlying families and extend the practical work among the poorer classes who know little of the churches and less of religion. These denominations are coming to an understanding of the fact that, while they are thinking over their petty differences and working along their individual lines, there are a great many poor and ignorant members of humanity who are overlooked and lost as a result of Christian denominations practically working at cross purposes.

This new departure has been carried out successfully in New York City, and was brought up for consideration at numerous union gatherings in New England on Thanksgiving Day. The object to be attained in all the federations thus far formed is to increase the strength and efficiency in mission and charitable work. With the vast amount of work of this character that is being done in this country, this federation idea ought to commend itself to our Christian people. During the last eighteen months we have seen the gradual drawing away from a central body and a stronger demarkation of sectarian lines. Those who have been active in this work have believed

that they could do more effective work by following out the line of their chosen sect.

Since it has seemed best to make these divisions, the next improvement that could be made would be a federation in the mission work. There are those who are pleased with certain forms in their religious worship, and these, as well as those of a more informal frame of mind, ought to have their desires gratified, but care should be taken that in following this or that dogma there are none of those who have no religious ideas and to whom the church divisions are a mystery, are not neglected. There are enough branches of the Protestant church in this country to comb the mission field as with a fine-toothed comb, but there is a still grander and more complete work to be done by hearty co-operation.

QUIET, BUT STILL CRITICAL.

While the atmosphere about Great Britain and Germany is by no means cleared of the rumors of war, the situation, as given by the latest telegraphic dispatches, indicates, at least, a general calming down of the barking dogs of war. The British have not fully recovered from the feeling that the European nations are pitted against them, waiting only for a favorable opportunity to make a determined move. The situation in Transvaal seems to have improved very little. Active hostilities have ceased, but the populace appears to be in a state of foment and not at all positive that the local troubles are at an end. The legislative body sat long enough to hear President Krueger's assertion that he will maintain the principles of the Boer republic against all odds and then adjourned till the general excitement has had time to abate. In other words, President Krueger has assumed control of the destinies of his followers and the legislature will have an opportunity to speak later.

As to what is going on in diplomatic circles the general public is very much in the dark. While on the surface the complications growing out of Dr. Jamieson's raid appear to be nothing more than a momentary flurry, there is little or no cessation in Great Britain's warlike preparations. Whether this work is being carried on because of an intended move to establish British rule in Transvaal beyond question or to satisfy the war spirit that has gained such a hold on Britons and show the world what can be done in the way of rapidly centralizing the army and navy, it is impossible to predict at the present stage.

Emperor William is reported as having taken on a more conciliatory frame of mind, but he has made no attempt to carry this impression to Great Britain. Germany has quite as serious an attack of war fever as Great Britain, the retired Bismarck joining in the sentiment that the Emperor should hold to his position at all costs. Bismarck knows what war with England means and his opinion will undoubtedly influence the German people quite as much if not more than the Emperor's.

The Transvaal affair is by no means ended. If Great Britain can gain a stronger hold on that territory by the exercise of considerable diplomacy and a show of force, the diplomacy and show of force will be forthcoming. A false step at the present time will be accompanied with serious results. The situation is quiet but still critical.

BAD CRIMINAL RECORD.

In the editorial office of the Chicago Tribune is an antediluvian newspaper writer who devotes his entire time during the year to gathering statistics from the newspapers each day of the crimes committed throughout the United States. It is a decided gruesome task and the record he has given to the world for the year 1895 is one that ought to set the people of one of the foremost nations of

the world to putting on their thinking caps. After reading the figures which he has set before the public we have no reason to be surprised that many Europeans think of the United States as a country where champagne bottles are uncorked with revolvers and the wild and woolly hero of the dime novel reigns supreme. The United States includes such an immense territory that its residents are not impressed with the appalling increase of crime until brought face to face with the grand total for the year just passed and the comparative tables for the past ten years.

The results as given by the Tribune this year show that the total of murders has swollen from 9800 for 1884 to 10,500 in 1895. The causes of slaughter are given as follows: Quarrels, 4813; unknown, 2466; jealousy, 1136; liquor, 684; by highwaymen, 441; infanticide, 269; resisting arrest, 232; highwaymen killed, 159; insanity, 101; self-defense, 104; strikes, 18; outrages, 49; riots, 28.

In looking over the homicidal record for the past ten years we find that the number of murders has increased from 1449 in 1886 to the number previously given, 10,500. During this period the increase has been at the rate of about 1000 each year, with the exception of the year 1888, when there was a falling off of 151 from the record of 1887. Cold, calm figures show us that the knife, bludgeon and pistol have caused a loss of life equal to that of almost any of the great battles of history. It tells us that notwithstanding the world is constantly growing better, there is still much that is lacking in modern civilization.

It is next to impossible to account for this steady advance in every detail. The increase in population and the improved facilities for obtaining the statistics are features that must be taken into account. One interesting and significant feature, however, is the record of punishment for crime. Over against the 10,500 murders the record gives only 132 legal hangings. Less than two per cent. of the criminals have, so far as the record shows, paid the legal penalty for their dastardly work. Attention is at once directed to the criminal courts. Looking again to the newspapers we find throughout the whole United States a growing tendency on the part of the courts to shield the criminal. The delay in the trials, the reluctance of jurors to find a verdict, appeals from one court to another and a thousand and one items that come in to give the prisoner a new lease of life all have their effect, and may be regarded as one of the leading causes of the unfortunate result. It is a serious matter to take a human life but the courts of to-day seem to have more serious interest in the guilty one. The innocent victim has gone and time does a great deal in calming public opinion. The time is coming when prompt justice will be imperative.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Rheumatism in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

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COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city. No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS
SAN FRANCISCO.A. FOLGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

HALEAKALA PARTY.

Maui Social Life Very Active, as Usual.

Paia Plants a Band Concert—Kate Field Expected—Ships Arrive—Heavy Kona Weather.

MAUI, Jan. 25.—On Friday, the 17th, by invitation, Misses Millie Beckwith, Eastman, Aiken, Zeigler, Eva and Nellie Smith, Messrs. David Colville, Rodriques, Rough, Hay, Aiken, Hardy and Fred Baldwin, took possession of the Olinda House and spent several delightful days there. On Saturday eight of the ladies and gentlemen visited the crater of Haleakala. The party is to be known to fame as the "cyclone party," so named partly because of the wild kona blast which blew during most of their stay, and partly because of the fun and frolic which made the occasion a memorable one. The return to more conventional regions was made on Monday, the 20th.

Wednesday evening, the 22d, at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Paia, a "nut social" was given under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. The program of the occasion was a most unique and interesting one.

"Craigilea," the Haleakala summit house, is in need of repair. Two sheets of corrugated iron have been blown from the roof by the winter winds.

It is possible that Miss Kate Field may visit a Maui cattle ranch on her return from Hawaii.

Dr. P. J. Aiken and family are spending several weeks at Olinda House.

Friday evening, the 31st, the January session of the Makawao Literary Society will take place at the Paia residence of J. W. Colville.

Miss Eastman returns to Honolulu today. She has been the guest of Miss Beckwith of Sunnyside.

It is announced that the Hawaiian Band, on its return from Hilo during the latter part of next week, will give concerts at Wailuku and Kahului. It is suggested as a satisfactory change in the program that the two, or at least one, of the proposed Kahului concerts be given at Paia. The population of Makawao district equals if it does not exceed that of Wailuku district.

During last evening, the 24th, a party of maidens fair and attentive bachelors enjoyed the moonlight and a horseback ride from the Paia church to the residence of G. E. Beckwith, Haiku, via Hamakua-poko and Maliko-gulch.

Peach trees are blossoming in upper Makawao.

E. R. Hendry of Honolulu has been at Haleakala ranch during the week.

George Groves desires to have it stated that he did not resign the position of Superintendent of Wailuku roads.

On Sunday, the 19th, the bark Amelia arrived in Hana with lumber for the big flume. She expects to have all her cargo discharged by tonight and to sail loaded with sugar on Feb. 1st.

The schooner J. D. Tallant will not sail from Kahului till some time next week.

Weather—The heaviest kona wind in years blew during the 17th, 18th and 19th. During this week light kona winds with occasional local rains.

Yesterday's Celebration.

Consul Hackfeld and Hon. Paul Isenbarg entertained a large number of officials and merchants at the office of Hackfeld & Co. yesterday from 12 until 2 o'clock. There was a very nice collation, and toasts to the health of the German Emperor were drunk.

Flags were displayed on most of the shipping and on all of the Government buildings and consulates.

It is reported that a bill will be introduced in the next Legislature making it an offense to open butcher shops and markets of any character on Sunday. The white proprietors of the butcher shops are in sympathy with the movement and say they would prefer keeping open until 10 o'clock Saturday night so they could have Sunday for rest.

A match race has been arranged between Billy C. and Confederate, to take place at Kapiolani track either Saturday or Monday next. The purse will be \$200 and Halstead's jockey will ride Confederate. Mr. David will take no bets on the race, as he attributes Confederate's losing of Saturday to the fact that he had bet \$2 with Jim Quinn on the result.

Timely Topics

JANUARY 22, 1896.

The steady increase in sugar values has caused plantation owners and everybody interested in the production of that staple commodity much satisfaction. This is as it should be, for without sugar what would become of the country. Of course there are other and varied industries, but none so important and profitable as sugar.

In order to make sugar the mills must be kept going, and to do this will require oil. This is the time that all mills in the islands are running steadily, and it is but proper that the attention of mill men should be called to the best grades of lubricants. It has been demonstrated beyond question that Colorado Oil is of superior quality and best suited to the requirements of plantation machinery of all kinds. No oil introduced here has given such general satisfaction as the Colorado. It is the best quality of lubricant manufactured—for the reasons that it has body and strength, the two great essentials that go toward making an oil that will fulfill all requirements. The Colorado has received the endorsement of numerous engineers on the different plantations of the islands. The best evidence of its popularity and superior quality is the fact that it is used all over the islands, and has given the best of satisfaction in every case. An engineer knows a good thing as well as any one else, and when once Colorado oil is used, none other will be given houseroom.

We have another brand of oil—Coronado, which is not so high priced, but is guaranteed a good lubricant for all kinds of machinery. This can be furnished in grades for mill and engine use, and for valve and cylinder, at satisfactory prices.

We can furnish any grade or priced engine oil desired, but advise you to buy only the best quality—for in oil as in other things, it always pays to buy the best.

All oils sold by us are guaranteed and when you buy from our house, you can be assured of getting full value for your money.

THE . . .

Hawaiian Hardware

COMPANY, L'D.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

CASE WAS NON-SUITED.

Cranstoun and Mueller Get Very Little Satisfaction.

DEPORTATION STORY REPEATED.

Ashford Appears as Witness, but No Use Found for Him—Steamship Company Not Held Responsible. Defendants Entitled to Costs.

The case of John Cranstoun vs. Capt. Bird of the SS. Warrimoo and James Huddart, manager of the Canadian-Australian Line, came up before Hon. Mr. Justice Drake and a jury this morning, says the Vancouver News Advertiser of Jan. 11. Cranstoun, Mueller and Johnstone landed here by the Warrimoo, Capt. Bird, on Feb. 10, 1895. Cranstoun being an American citizen entered a protest in Washington, through U. S. Consul Peterson. The plaintiff claims \$50,000 damages for forcible deportation.

The defendants plead duress on the part of the Government of Hawaii, for whom they acted. The defendants claim to have acted as common carriers, but will take Cranstoun back to Honolulu free, and provide all necessities for the voyage.

John Cranstoun, the plaintiff, was the first witness called. He told of his arrest and forced voyage on the Warrimoo. He protested to the Captain, who said he had no papers from the Government at Hawaii. Some time after he—the captain—said that he had a bond of indemnity. He sent a letter to the captain, stating that he would hold him responsible for wrongful deportation.

On being cross examined the plaintiff said, that he had been in Honolulu eight months, but was not a revolutionist. He was a member of the Scheutzen Club, but it was not a Royalist club.

The next witness called was Clarence W. Ashford. He was called by the plaintiff to testify to certain conditions of the law of Hawaii as established by treaties, constitution and statutes, at the time of the deportation. His Lordship ruled that upon the pleadings, the court here had no concern with these questions, so Mr. Ashford was excused.

Mr. Wilson, for plaintiff, then read the evidence given by Capt. Bird, upon his explanation for discovery of the defence some months since, in which he admitted the material facts alleged by plaintiff as to the facts of the deportation and that the officers of the Hawaiian Government had been in treaty with him—Capt. Bird—during much of the day that event happened, in the effort to secure his consent to carry the men from Honolulu to Vancouver. Capt. Bird refused to do so until that Government tendered him a letter, in the form of a bond of indemnity, and assuming all liability for damages which might accrue to the man about to be deported.

The trial was resumed the next day. Charles Wilson, Q. C., counsel for the plaintiff, put in the interrogatories of James Huddart, which closed the evidence. Mr. E. P. Davis, Q. C., then moved for a non-suit for both defendants. Mr. Davis proceeded to argue for the non-suit stating that Mr. Huddart (if present, which he was not), might lawfully deport the plaintiff, but Capt. Bird if he made a mistake in deporting him, made that mistake in law not fact, as he, Capt. Bird, was aware of all the facts. The commander-in-chief was sole head at Honolulu, under the martial law which existed at the time the plaintiff was deported, and he issued an order to remove the plaintiff from Honolulu to Vancouver. Capt. Bird was in this way acting as the agent of the Hawaiian Republic and it was an act of state and an act of sovereignty, so no action could be brought against him for this. A case of deportation from Chile was cited in which the fare to Liverpool was four times that usually charged but in this case the fare was what was usually charged. It was admitted, however, that the plaintiff did not pay his own fare but who paid it effected the case very slightly. As regards the voyage Cranstoun admitted that he was used the same as other second class passengers and probably didn't think about entering a protest until after some five days. Numerous precedents were cited and the address lasted about two hours.

Mr. Chas. Wilson, Q. C., however, contended that the master was liable for acts of his servant whether the servant acted in his master's interest or no. He did for his employers' benefit carry the plaintiff to the port of Vancouver. In the afternoon Mr. Wilson continued his argument. He stated that the Hawaiian Government acts could not be reviewed in this court. Capt. Bird was admitted to be agent of the Hawaiian Government and a contracting relation existing between the captain of the Warrimoo and the Republic, and whether the relation existed with master or servant makes no difference at all. Mr. Wilson contended that they would have been justified in setting themselves free if it were possible. They did not go on board voluntarily, though without protest, as protesting would probably, to their minds, have been useless. Mr. Davis contended that an act of state in Hawaii could not apply to other dominions.

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake granted a non-suit. On the following Monday, January 13th, the case of Mueller against the steamship company was brought up. Before the Mueller case was proceeded with, Mr. Wilson spoke con-

cerning the costs in the Cranstoun case. Mr. Davis asked that the costs of the commission to Honolulu should be included, subject to taxation. The Court stated that the defendants were entitled to all costs. Mr. Wilson argued that the commission to Honolulu was unnecessary. Whether or no the plaintiff was guilty of conspiracy against the Hawaiian Republic and of being a person dangerous to the peace of the community was not a question in these courts. Mr. Davis thought that the commission had been a necessary one with important results. One thing that it revealed was that no matter how much the plaintiff objected to the Hawaiian Government about his being deported, he never objected to the steamship company, but it being settled by the Republic that he was to go, he couldn't raise any protest. Mr. Wilson then asked for an adjournment of the Mueller case, but upon Mr. Davis opposing it, he said he would accept a non-suit, which was accordingly done.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR.

Germans Will Celebrate His Birthday.

A Man of Nerve—Outlined a Peace Policy—His Differences With Bismarck.

William II, Emperor of Germany, was born at Berlin, January 27, 1859, the eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William



WILLIAM II, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

of Prussia. He was married to Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, February 27, 1881. In the beginning of the emperor's reign, which began June 1888, he sent addresses to the army and navy, the pacific tone of which surprised the world, as before his fathers death he showed repugnance to the peace policy then in force, indeed his fathers death was deplored as an event which might through the succession of the son plunge the powers into war.

One of the most noted events in the emperors reign was his differences with Chancellor Bismarck and which resulted in the chancellor sending his resignation to his sovereign March 17, 1890. Since then, however the two have met and exchanged cordial greetings. Just now the movements and opinions of Emperor William are watched, with keenest interest by the great powers owing to his attitude on the Transvaal imbroglio. The matter of war between England and Germany rests in a measure with the young emperor.

Consul Hackfeld usually celebrates the emperors birthday by a banquet at his office, and he spends the noon hour receiving the congratulations of the Cabinet, diplomatic and consular corps as well as many private citizens. On these occasions it has been the custom for the Hawaiian band to entertain matters by serenading the Consul. This part of the program will be omitted today owing to the absence of the band on Hawaii.

HOMESICK BLACKBIRDS.

The Brig Percy Edwards to Carry Gilbert Islanders Home.

The brig Perry Edwards, owned by Captain James McKenna, which has been lying up in Oakland creek for two years, will probably be purchased for the Central American trade, says the S. F. Call of January 12th. Several wealthy persons from the Gilbert Islands are here trying to secure the vessel, and if they succeed her first mission will be highly creditable to herself and her new owners. She will proceed to San Jose de Guatemala and carry home the

"blackbird" Gilbert natives who were kidnapped some years ago by the tramp steamer Montserrat. It will be remembered that Captain Blackburn and Ferguson engineered the scheme of supplying the Central American coffee plantations with cheap island laborers and landed a steamer load of the simple natives at Guatemala.

This slave trade soon fell into disrepute even on the Spanish-American coast, and the Montserrat went into other business, and was mysteriously lost about a year ago on the northern coast. The luckless islanders have been leading a wretched existence under their Guatemalan taskmasters ever since, and their deplorable condition has moved their countrymen to purchase the Percy Edwards for the purpose of taking them back to the Gilbert group.

It will be remembered that Captain Ferguson, the man mentioned in connection with the above affair was in Honolulu some years ago and had difficulty regarding the employments of Japanese for Guatemala coffee estates.

SHOOTING AT KAKAOKO BUTTS.

Average Scores Made—Tom McGiffin Narrowly Escapes a Shot.

The new butts at Kakaako were opened by Company H yesterday morning. Thirty-three members



were present and an average score of 27 was made. While Hazzlebrink was making his score Tom McGiffin, the marker, stepped from behind the steel shield and stood in front of the target. Fortunately the man made a miss or McGiffin would have been struck. The occurrence took away all desire of the members of Company H to continue shooting.

The targets are for 200-yard range and are in excellent position. The bulkhead is seven feet square and is protected by a quarter-inch steel plate. The targets slide so that there is no necessity for the marker to come from behind the shield.

McGiffin was not familiar with the business, but Captain Murray instructed him what to do in marking up. It is understood he has given up his position.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co. agents for H. I.

AUCTION SALE

AT PAPAIAKOU, HILO.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE

Estate of Otsuki & Co.

ON TUESDAY—

—FEBRUARY 4, 1896.

The Store Building, Lease, Store Fixtures, Shelving, Counters, Saws, Showcases, Lamps, Etc.
1 Cottage, Storehouse, Stable, Out-houses, Etc.
The Dwelling-house (nearly new) and Lease.
Horses, Mules, Carts.
The Stock of Merchandise, comprising a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc. Also Book Accounts and other outstanding claims.

All of the above will be offered at Public Auction as above stated at Papaikou, Hilo.
For further particulars apply to F. M. Bindt, on the premises: Or to H. W. SCHMIDT, Assignee of the Estate of Otsuki & Co. 4209-21—1728-11

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED, SHIP CHANDLERS

Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received.

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND;

Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Cane Knives,

LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Picks and Mattocks,

Hall's Plows AND Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS,

Ox Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris.

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin. Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D., HONOLULU.

FOR RENT!

—THE—

Commodious New Store WITH CELLAR

—IN THE—

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Dimond. For particulars, apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block.

NOTICE.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY requests that all bills up to the 31st of December, 1895, not already presented, be presented immediately.

FOR :- SALE

A

4-Horse Power Gas Engine

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Apply to the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., LIMITED.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world speaks its great worth.

COUGHS, THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY, NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLD,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 107,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Part of Capital 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds - 2,410,992 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds - 8,572,525 11 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,678 15s. 4d.

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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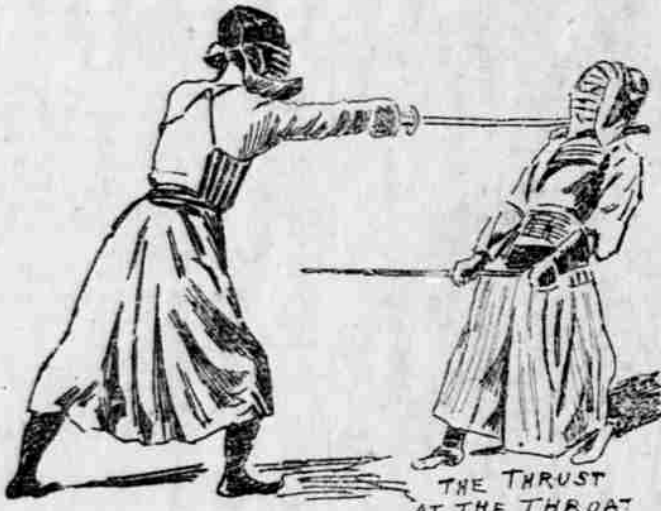
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JAPANESE EXPERT WITH SWORDS

They Fight for Amusement and Use the
Bamboo Sticks—Sunrise Club Mem-
bers Thrust and Parry—A Drawn
Battle—Immense Excitement, Etc.If you are ever asked to engage in a
duel with a Japanese, being the chal-
lenged party select any implement of
war rather than the single stick, for
unless you are proficient in thrusts
and parries you will be "done up" in
short order.In feudal times every able-bodied
Japanese was obliged to become an
expert swordsman, so that in the event
of war he could go to the front and do
his share of fighting. But with the
improvement in the methods of war-
fare, and which the Japanese werewarning each other to look out for
what might be coming next.To the stranger who is not familiar
with the rules there seemed to be no
rest for the men. If one should re-
ceive a blow which under ordinary
circumstances would warrant his
going down for a few seconds, long
enough to recover, it must simply
end with the desire and his next move
will be to get back at his opponent.
In this exhibition Karikawa, who
was rather more stockily built than
his foe had the best of the first of the
fight, but the end was a draw and the
men retired, windless and with the
perspiration pouring from their faces.The wrist seemed to be the part of
the anatomy oftenest aimed at, and
while that part of the arm is pro-
tected by a padded gauntlet the
humerus is bare and a strong blow
means a heavy welt and a sore arm.
At the end of the contest spoken of
here Yajimai carried a mark which
was quite blue. If a blow on the
wrist is severe enough it will disable
a fencer and the fight ends and
if it cannot be accomplished in that
way a fencer will raise his stick high
above and inclined toward the back of
his head, very much after the style of
ancient ex-cutioners in the chopping
block process, and bring it down with
all his strength on his rival's head—if
he can. Celerity marks every move-
ment of the fencer, so that the ob-
server's eye is taxed to its utmost to
keep track of the men.Single-stick fencing among the
Japanese is so different from any-
thing attempted by the white people
that it is difficult to make compari-
sons or draw conclusions. It quick-THE THRUST
AT THE THROATquick to adopt, the short sword has
been relegated to the back yard and
the shop of the bric-a-brac dealer, and
fencing is merely a pastime known as
gek ken. In the civil war in Japan
eighteen years ago, however, there
were certain companies of guards
armed with swords who did some very
effective and bloody work with them.There is a club in Honolulu with
headquarters on Maunakea street
whose members have an instructor in
the use of the single stick. The or-
ganization is solely for amusement
rather than for business, though there
is probably a desire on the part of theness in an attack or parry is the secret
of the game Yajimai and Karikawa
should be entitled to positions as ex-
perts. Their endurance, too, is re-
markable, considering the thickness
of the clothing worn. Swathed as
they are in heavily padded suits, evi-
dently much depends upon the eye,
and it is when one of the fencers
catches the eye of his opponent off his
guard that he attempts a blow, but to
ascertain when the eye is not attend-
ing to its business is much too diffi-
cult for a stranger to solve—shielded
as the fencer's face is with iron bars
set closely together.There are four points in a match
with single sticks between Japanese:

THE ATTACK

leaders to perpetuate the old-fashioned
methods of their forefathers in quell-
ing rebellions. Just now this club,
the Sunrise, is without an instructor,
so that there is but little practice and
no exhibitions. Yamashita, who has
filled that post for the past six
months, is at present in Japan. He
was a member of the army in his
native country, and has been given
medals for bravery on different oc-
casions.The headquarters of the "Sunrise
Single Stick Club" is on the lower
floor of the building occupied by the
Japanese newspaper of the same
name. Through the kindness of
Editor Satto, and Hiraoka, business
manager of the paper, a reporter for
the ADVERTISER was given an oppor-
tunity to witness an exhibition be-
tween Yajimai and Karikawa, two
expert handlers of the sticks. Con-
sidering that the men have had no
practice for several weeks, they did
remarkably well.By way of introduction the combat-
ants removed their kimono and
donned loose skirts, and a helmet
with strong iron bars across the face.
Then they sheathed their bodies with
stiff bamboo breast plates. Heavy
padded gloves with gauntlets
finished the costume. The
"short sticks" are about five
feet long and are made of several
pieces of bamboo fastened together.
There seemed to be no call of "time"
by a referee; the men stepped to the
center of the room and saluted each
other by a motion of the arm and
then one uttered a guttural sound sig-
nifying his willingness to begin the
fight and they crossed sticks, the
point of each being held on a level
with the neck and the handle grasped
with both hands. Yajimai led and
throughout the bout was acting on
the offensive, while Karikawa braced
himself so as to resist and ward off
any blow that might be directed to-
ward him. Once he was thoughtless;
Yajimai gave him a crack on the
helmet that resounded through the
room. All the time the men were
fencing they were shouting as ifa blow on the back of the head, a fair
one for glancing strokes do not count,
a thrust at the throat, a stroke on the
wrist and a stroke on the side. There
is no rule as to the position a fencer
must occupy in delivering any one ofCUT AT HEAD
AND GUARDthese blows—it may be from either
side and from one or both hands. If
it is a "chopper" it is apt to be one
that will make the man receiving it
wince, even though he be protected
by all sorts of grotesque contrivances.

Robbery or Joke—Which?

The Aloha Art Gallery was
robbed Saturday night of the pic-
tures in its show cases down stairs.
Some little time must have been
required to do such a neat job. Not
only the pictures but the large
glasses were stolen. A. W. Bolster
was down on the Warrimoo when
the thing happened. Slips of
paper from the cases were found
scattered along on Fort street al-
most up to the corner of Hotel. It
is thought that the whole thing is a
huge joke, but Mr. Bolster fails to
see the point.

"MEREDITH'S OLD COAT."

Honolulu Amateurs Score a Big
Success.Large Audience and \$400 for Kawaia-
hau—Strong Company Through-
out—To Be Repeated.A large and fashionable audience
filled the Independence Park pavil-
ion almost to overflowing Satur-
day evening to witness the long-
looked for and much deferred
"Meredith's Old Coat." Although
in the hands of amateurs, the play
was carried throughout in a man-
ner that would do credit to many
professionals. There were weak
points, as might be expected, but
the audience was kept in good
humor from start to finish, and
that is all that was necessary.In the play itself Mr. Alderdice
has not hit upon anything particu-
larly new or striking in the
general plot. There is the con-
vivial father, the light tempered
mother, gay daughters and their
fond lovers, and the usual servants
and accomplices to complete the
little picture of every day life.
The strength of the play is in the
peculiar and distressing situation
into which the playwright forces
his characters with a good bit of
humor.The play is easily staged and
well adapted to amateurs with the
exception of the occasional pas-
sages where one character is placed
before the audience alone, which
calls for clever action as well as a
careful handling of the monologue.
It was in this point that the mem-
bers of the company showed particu-
lar ability. Only in the first
act of the play was there shown
that embarrassment which usually
accompanies this situation with
amateur performers.It would be difficult to select the
star of the company, as all of the
leading parts were carried with an
ease that indicated hard study and
good selection in assigning the
parts. Of the character work Miss
McGrew was by all odds the peer
of the company. The part of
Bridget Mulligan is one in which
there is a natural tendency to over-
do the thing. Miss McGrew's
brogue was excellent, and the
action of a typical Bridget was
portrayed with equal success. As
a high-handed, hot-tempered, dig-
nified matron Mrs. Graham was
equally fortunate in gaining the
favor of the critical. Miss Mollie
Atkinson was the bright, flirta-
tious sprig of a Miss for which her
part calls. Miss May Atkinson
has a less vivacious part to fulfill.
She is particularly fortunate when
she rises to the dignity of a sup-
posedly wronged fiancée.W. H. Alderdice as the young
lieutenant made a decided hit. One
is inclined to believe he had an eye
to the part he was to perform when
he mapped out the scheme of this
play. Next to him Mr. Speyers as
the frivolous, hen-pecked man of
the world meets with favor. The
legal fraternity was well represent-
ed by Messrs. Potter and Mayo,
and Dr. Nichols does justice to the
"members of the force." Mr.
Mackintosh has evidently paid too
much attention to the dialect, but
otherwise makes a good footman.
Mr. Addison will probably be more
at ease on the second night of the
play. Mrs. Gunn realizes that she
has a modest part and governs
herself accordingly.Taken as a whole the play is one
of the best that has been brought
out by Honolulu amateurs, and
there are many of Saturday night's
audience who will undoubtedly be
present to witness the second ap-
pearance on Tuesday night.The stage settings were remarka-
bly good, when the obstacles with
those having charge of this work
are taken into consideration. The
tasteful arrangement of flags and
bunting relieved the crude appear-
ance which necessarily accompa-
nies the usual manufactured stage.
The acoustics of the pavilion are
remarkably good. If it were feasi-
ble to arrange for raised seats in
the rear of the hall the Independ-
ence Park opera house would fill
the bill very well.The financial returns show a
clear profit of \$400 for the Kawaia-
hau Church building fund.Not a few who read what Mr.
Robert Rowles, of Baltimore, Va., has
to say below, will remember their
own experience under like cir-
cumstances: "Last winter I had a gripe
which left me in a low state of health.
I tried numerous remedies, none of
which did me any good, until I was
induced to try a bottle of Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy. The first bot-
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sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no
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